

Suggested Preparation Routines for Painting of Timber Surfaces Where Resin Bleed Has Occurred

Background

Timber is a natural product and resins are found in many types of softwood, particularly Radiata Pine.

Resin bleed is a natural occurrence and is most likely to occur when the product is installed in an area which is sheltered or receives long periods of direct sunlight.

Painting Radiata Pine products - such as Glulam using dark colours, particularly with an LRV (Light Reflective Value) under 40% will increase the likelihood of severe resin bleed and dimensional distortion.

While resin bleed can be unsightly, it in no way affects the durability or performance of the product. In normal circumstances, this issue can be rectified by using the following procedures.

Preparation

- Scrape off surface resin and sand back the affected area with P40 or P60 sand paper using low speed power sanding or hand sanding to avoid softening the resin by heating it.
- If the pockets of resin are on the surface, cut it away and fill the hole with 2-pack builders' filler and sand back as above.
- Ensure the sanded surface is kept dry and free from dust or any other dirt.

Sealing & Finishing

- Wipe the prepared surface with mineral turpentine and apply sparingly one un-thinned coat of Taubman's Silvafras Aluminium paint (or similar) and allow drying as per manufacturer's directions.
- Within two days, apply one full coat of oil-based primer undercoat and allow drying.
- The undercoat should cover any remaining bare timber and lap slightly on the surrounding feathered areas of the layers of previous coating.
- When undercoat is fully dried, sand lightly with P180 sand paper and apply two finishing coats.
- Do not sand through to the aluminium layer as some water-based paints can react with aluminium.